CARLISLE IN KENTUCKY.

HE SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF THE REFORM OF TARIFF ARUSES.

Rits Friends Roname Him for Congress-He Mentions Many Pacis Which He Thinks the People Will Ponder-The Adminis-tration Pressed and Victory Predicted.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 18 .- At the Demoeratic Congress Convention of the Sixth Kentucky district to-day in Covington John G. Carlisle was renominated for Congress with great enthusiasm, and when Speaker Carlisle appeared on the stage there was an outburst of applause lasting several minutes. Here is his speech:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CON-VENTION: I scarcely know in what terms to thank the Democracy of this district for its action to-day. Twelve years ago I was nominated for Congress in this hall, and since then the Democrats of this district have chosen me six times in succession to represent them in the House of Representatives of the United States. No man could be insensible to this devotion on the part of his friends, and I assure you, gentlemen, that I feel most profoundly my sense of gratitude to you and the people whom you represent, (Cheeral, I accept your nomination, and shall endeavor to meet as many of you as possible between this and the ction, although my duties at Washington prevent me from giving much attention to my own district. I not only accept your nomination, gentlemen, but I endorse to the fullest extent the resolutions you have just adopted. except that part of them that relates to me

personally. [Applause].
The great question before this country is the question of Federal taxation. It makes but little difference whether I am elected to Congross or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next House of Representatives should be Democratic [applause], and that the next President should be a Democrat also. [Cheers.] The political parties have nominated their candidates and made formal declaration of their principles, and you will be called upon next November to decide between them. The Republican party has chosen as its standard bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer of Indianapolis, for President, and for Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, a very rich banker in Wall street. The Democratic party has selected the true and tried, the non-corruptible President who now fills the chair, the man who has brought the Administration back to the ways of the Constitution, and given to this people a clean, conservative, and taithful administration of the law. [Cheers.] With him they have associated Mr. Thurman icheers). who for many long years has been the best and truest representative of our Western Democ-

I want to call your attention to the overwhelming importance of the great question which is now presented for the decision of the which is now presented for the decision of the people, and congratulate you on the fact that at last, after many long years of struggle, we have got this question fairly and squarely before the people. (Cheers, I it is declared in the Democratic platform that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute books laws passed by Republican Congresses under which there was being annually collected from the people nearly \$100,000,000 in excess of the sound a large surplus accumulated in the vauits of the Treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the Government, except about \$196,000,000 of 3 per cent, bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struggled in the House of Representatives to secure a reduction of this enormous burden on the people, and have predicted that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public Treasury to such an extent as to paralyze all the business enterprises of the country, and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries, and all engaged in them. people, and congratulate you on the fact that

the business enterprises of the country, and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them.

We were not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt. as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility rested upon us, in some measure at least, to see if it could not be remedied. We failed. The money went on accumulating in the Treasury at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. The Secretary of the Treasury told me just before I left the city of Washington that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, over and above the expenses of the Government, was \$11,000,000. At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars every day and night the money of the people, money which they need in their business, is being poured into the public Treasury where it is not needed. [Cheers.]

To relieve the Treasury from this enormous amount, and to prevent disaster to the business of the country, the Administration is compared to the country, the Administration is compared.

amount, and to prevent disaster to the business of the country, the Administration is compelled to nurchase the outstanding bonds of the Government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months a million dollars of these bonds have been bought at a premium of the prevents of some 25 to 28 cents on on the 4 per cents of some 25 to 28 cents on the dollar, and on the 4/s at 6, 7, and 8 cents, so that the bondholder is, by reason of the un-fortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left taking from the people millions and millions of dollars in excess of the amount which his obligation calls for. And our friend, Mr. Harrison, in his recent letter of acceptance, says that this process should go on, and the money should continue to be paid to the bond-holder.

says that this process should go on, and the money should continue to be paid to the bondholder.

Mr. Sherman, the former Secretary of the Treasury, takes substantially the same ground, and criticises in a harsh manner the action of the present Administration in depositing a part of this money in the national banks; that it can be loaned to the people, and go thus into the channels of trade. The records of the department will sustain the statement that while Mr. Sherman was Secretary of the Treasury he had at one time in a single national bank more money than this Administration has to-day in all the national banks of the United States. (Cheers.)

Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so iar as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platforms in favor of reducing the revenue by increasing the taxes. (Applause and aughter.) It declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whiskey rather than surrender any part of the protective system. This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of this country can be benefited individually and collectively, by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocker as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself. [Applause.]

In addition to the facts that this system of

fits of the system. In the estimation of Mr. Harrison, is the fact that the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's money is taken away from him without his knowledge some malicious people call it stealing. I will not, however, apply that term to the processes by which the Government of the United States abstracts this enormous sum of money from the pockets of the people who carn it and puts it in the public treasury or the pockets of some one else, but I will say that it is the most dangerous form of taxation that could be devised [cheers], because it makes the people less viginant of the expenditures of the public money and fulls them to sleep while their substance is taken away. [Applause.] Under a direct tax law you would not submit to it a single day, and the man who went to Congress from any single Congress district of the United States. Democrat or Republican, who failed to cast his vote in favor of the reformation of such a system of taxation (Cheers.]

of the reformation of such a system of taxation would never see the halls of the House again. (Cheers.) fact is that the greatest differences between the rates of wages paid here and the rates paid in European countries is found in those occupations which nebody prefernds can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carrenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick masons, teamsters, railroad employees, steambout employees, and the rates of wages paid the same classes of workingmen in Europe than there is between the rates of wages paid in the same industry in Europe, The rates of wages paid in the same industry in Europe, The rates of wages paid in the same industry in Europe, The rates of wages paid in the same industry in Europe, and the rates of wages paid in the outprotected industries, and the difference between them, in the one case, and those paid in Europe, in the other case, is still plainer—much plainer, Another fact is that since 1846, when the English corn laws were repealed, and England entered on free trade, the rates of wages have increased from 50 to 75 and even as high as 100 per cent, in some occupations. Can we trace that increase in this country during the same time? Another fact is that the rates of wages in the mechanical and manufacturing industries of the United States increased far more during what is called the iree trade period, from 1850 to 1860, than they have ever since that time. [Cheers.]

is called the free trade period from 1830 to 1860, than they have ever since that time. [Cheers.]

I simply state these facts without going into argument to prove them. I can produce abundant and overwheiming testimony from laboring men, from manufacturers, from testimony given before investigating committees in the House to prove the truth of every statement I have made upon this subject. [Aniplause.] But they say, if you reduce these duties this country will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap goods, and all our manufacturing and mechanical industries will be ruined. Why, gentlemen, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Livernool to New York, it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year. If all the Cunard vossels plying between Boston and New York and European ports were to be employed, it would require them seventy-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the Pennsylvania Bailway carries in one year. [Applause.]

employed, it would require them seventy-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the Pennsylvania Railway carries in one year. [Applause.]

And yet these gentlemen expect sensible men to believe that a reduction of the taxation on the people will close up all our manufacturing establishments and compel people to rely alone upon foreign products for the necessaries of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1850 when we had our tariff, our manufacturing and mechanical industries prospered as never before, and not only that, but the great agricultural interests of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity and its purity, prospered along with them. The farmer, the agricultural laborer, is the man who suffers most under this system. Mr. Frye of Maine, a distinguished member of the United States Senate, a particular friend of Mr. Blaine, made a speech in that body on the 23d of last January, in which he said that he had reason to believe, after making a personal investigation of this question of labor and prices of commodities, that bacon and pork, beef, flour, butter, and cheese were as cheap here as they are in the pauper labor countries of Europe. This is the testimony of a Republican Senator given in the United States Senate after a personal visit to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer produces and is compelled to sell are as cheap here as they are in the pauper labor countries of Europe. This is the testimony of a Republican Senator given in the United States Senate after a personal visit to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer is compelled to buy? Are they as cheap here as in Europe? No. You are subjected upon every one of them, if they are imported, to an average tax of 471-10 per cent, and on the rest the manufacturer has the opnortunity to add the same percentage to his price, and in many cases he does it in the name of American labor, professedly in the interest of American

tion of labor and prices of commodifies, that bacon and port, beef, four, butter, and cheese were as charp here the commodities which the farmer produces and is compelled to sell are as cheap here as they are in the pauper labor countries of Europe. This is the testiful to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer is compelled to buy? Are are subseted upon every one of them. It they are imported, to an average tax of 471-10 per cent, and on the rest the manufacturer has like opportunity to add the same percentage to the product of the merican industry, and to promote the good of the American labor, professedly in the interest of American labor, and the same percentage to the good of the American is not provided to want to know the reason. You would be assembly we ward loud of goods purchased for the sale of your family with the proceeds of the sale of try. I am a protectionist." [Applause.]
This is a fair illustration of the principle which underlies this system of taxation. No man objects to a rate of taxation, whether it be by the general Government or, State or municipal Governments, necessary to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper and logitimate expenses of public administration, but when the tax drummer has taken from the people a sufficient amount of their earnings to accomplish this purpose he should take his hand out of their pockets. [Cheers.] That is the Democratic doctrine, and the whole Democratic doctrine, and the whole Democratic doctrine, and the whole Democratic doctrine. [Applause.] Free trade? It concedes the right and duty of the Government to raise by taxation, in some form or other, asufficient amount of money to defray all expenses and meet all honest obligations. It concedes likewise that the settled policy of the Government is to raise a large portion of its revenue by duties on imports, but we protest that the people shall have cheaper clothing and agricultural implements before they get cheap whiskey and cheap tobacco. [Cheers.]

The Hepublican platform on the contrary, declares that they will recent the whole internal revenue system rather than surrender any part of the protective system. Now, the duty upon sugar is part of the protective system. The high duty upon woollen goeds and cotton goeds and upon steel and iron is part of the protective system. The true meaning of the Republican platform is that it will reneal the tax on whiskey and beer and cigars and eigarettes and cheroots, but will repeal no part of the protective system. The true meaning of the lapublican platform is that it will reneal the tax on whiskey and beer and cigars and eigarettes and cheroots, but will repeal no part of the protective system. The true meaning of the lapublican platform is that it will reneal the tax on whiskey and beer and cigars and eigarettes and cheroots, but will repeal no part of the protective system. The true mean

Mr. Harrison says they will retain the entire

well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocks as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself. Application of the facts that this system of taxation is imposing enormous and unaccessary burdens upon the proplet that it has accumulated in the Treasury largo sums of money the control products and the prices of those who can it by their bon the hands of those who can it by their bon the hands of those who can it by their bon the hands of those who can it by their bon the hands of the prices of necessary acticles which the people are compelled to use. The control products and the prices of necessary acticles which the people are compelled to use. The control products and the prices of necessary acticles which the people are compelled to use. The control products and the prices of the control products and the prices of necessary acticles which the people are compelled to use. The control products are the control products and the prices of the control when a man attends his own funeral he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession. Haughter and aphaluse.]

It is survicer. Applause. At the price of the control products are prices to the deciarations of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, it the face of the delicarions of his pagy, and the prices which the control of the page of the page of the page of

AN INFECTED SCHOOL HOUSE.

TRUANCY WOULD SEEM TO BE JUSTI-FIABLE TO ESCAPE MALARIA.

Tenchers and Pupils in Grammar School 58

Complain that the Building is Filled with Foul Air and is Without Ventliation. Ten-year-old Lottie McShane, who has for four years attended Grammar School 53, in Seventy-ninth street, near Third avenue, did not begin school on time this term, and her teacher sent for her. Lottle was on Staten Island, where she has been all summer, trying to recover her health. She used to come home from school with a white tace, and had continual headaches. Several times she was compelled to remain at home for days with fever. Mrs. McShane went round to the school a few days ago to arrange for Lottie's return. She noticed a strong smell of disinfectant. The

teacher said: " Mrs. McShane, if Lottle is suffering from gambler and cheap crook around Rockland, malaria, don't send her back here. We are all suffering from it. There are six windows in the room, to be sure, but all of them open upon closets, and the smell is intolerable."

Lottle has not returned from Staten Island yet. She is not well. When she comes her mother will send her to the Sixty-eighth street school, eleven blocks from her home.

A reporter visited the Seventy-ninth street school yesterday. The school is the same in

which occurred so much sickness six or seven years ago. At that time Miss Teresa O'Callahan, Miss Susan A. Cowie, Miss Charleton, and other teachers suffered from blood poisoning. and Miss O'Callaban has never recovered. The main building fronts on Seventy-ninth street. Back of it, and parallel with the front building, another building extends clear cross the lot, and the two are connected in the middle like a letter H. A tall apartment house on the east encloses the court on that side. The building represented by the crosspiece in the H extends some distance in the rear, forming two more courts on the north side, and of the four courts so bounded by the school house and the surrounding buildings three contain closets, the foul air from which is carried up in these air shafts into thirty-three of the thirty-nine class rooms in the building. There are 1.164 pupils and 41 teachers regularly in School 53 who breathe the talinted air admitted through the courts on which the class rooms open. Eight of the class rooms in fact, have no other source of ventilation, and the teachers in them use disinfectants to disguise the odors.

Miss Wilhemina Bonstil, the principal of the primary department, said to a Sun reporter: I am glad you have come at 2 o'clock." The Superintendent and Trustees invariably come in the early morning, while the air is yet good from the night's ventillation. About 11 o'clock things begin to get unpleasant, and at noon, when I go into my room to eat my lunch. I frequently have to sprinkle disinfectants around. By 2 o'clock teachers and scholars are dull and half saleep, and when school closes every one is glad to go home. All this has been presented to the notice of the Board of Health. Superintendent Jasper, the Trustees, Superintendent of Bulldings Debevoise, and Sanitary Engineer Eugene Odell, and we have had early morning calls from them. During the summer they made repairs. They ventilated the closets by putting patent openings in the roof. But it has simply made the nuisance worse. The odor in the rooms is greater than ever. Class room 18 on the first floor contains 72 little girls. It has no ventilation. A single window opens upon the offensive cast court. The little girls in the offensive cast court. The little girls in the offensive cast court. The little girls in the offensive cast court. The search of the parastrible. The grown has a court of the cast of the cast of the said several children had gone home sick during last week. piece in the H extends some distance in the rear, forming two more courts on the north

FRANCIS WILSON TO BE A STAR. He Draws the Largest Salary in the World, But Isn't Quite Satisfied Yet.

The receipt of the biggest salary paid to any stock actor alive is apparently not sufficient allurement to keep Comedian Fran-cia Wilson in the fold of a stock company, and on May 1, when his en-gagement with Manager Rudolph Aronson terminates, Mr. Wilson will join the ranks of the theatrical "stars," and travel with a company of his own. He is also credited with the ambition, that is a common weakness with stars, to own a theatre of his own. On the 17th inst. Wilson began his final tour with the Casino company in his familiar rôle of Caddy in " Erminie," and he will draw from the treasury \$450 in cold cash, with an extra \$50 added ury \$450 in cold cash, with an extra \$50 added for incidental travelling expenses. When he first joined the Casino company, four years ago, he received \$125 per week, but his salary was steadly increased as his popularity with New Yorkers grow greater and greater.

The cavity severance of his relations with Manager Aronson makes it certain that "Oolah," the comic opera that Sydney Rosenfeld wrote for him, will not be done at the Casino, as was originally planned. Wilson will save the venture for his "star" days, and will fry and create a new popular rôle of the hero who marries somebody every day in the year just to accommodate the fair ones. Lillian flussell, who was getting \$530 a week, when she left the Casino auddenly to elops with "Teddy" Solomon, and Actress Pauline Hall, the Casino beauty, receive salaries that come next to Wilson's.

Wilson's decision to become a star with a company of his own is due to the polite declination of his present manager to increase his big salary when the actor recently asked for more pay, He was told frankly that he had reached the top notch. Some of his friends say that Wilson will not take kindy to the business cares and financial risks that are the lot of stars even of the first magnitude. A walloping big salary awaits him, though, any time in the future he may feel inclined to go back to the rank of a stock company. for incidental travelling expenses. When he

Torrible Fight With a Burglar. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 18 .- A burglar entered the jewelry house of Sheldon. Swope & Co. last night, and attempted to overpower Edward Patterson, who sleeps over the store, in order to force him to give up the combination to the safe. Patterson was awakened tion to the safe. Patterson was awakened when the burglar entered his room, and a scuffle ensued, in which the burglar used a razor, with which he cut young Patterson seventeen times in the arms, breast, and neck. Patterson fired five shots at his assailant, who made his oscape through a back door. Before leaving, the burglar poured kerosene around the safe and in the rubbish in the cellar, and then set fire to the building. No clue has been found by which the burglar can be identified. HAYKES AND HIS CRIME.

Murderer, but Marshai Robins, Not Will liam Ellioti, was his Victim.

BANGOB, Sept. 18 .- The report lately pubished that a recently deceased Banger saloon keeper had solved the mystery of the murder William Elliott in this city, ten years ago, by confessing before his death that an acquaintance of his, Sam Haynes by name, had committed the crime, is not substantiated. Haynes is now a life convict in the Maine State prison at Thomaston, and, although he likes obe considered a great tough and knows there is no hope of pardon, he has not yet claimed the distinction of murdering Elliott nor admitted having had any connection with the crime The version of the Elliott affair published in THE SUN last winter is undoubtedly correct, and the Paynes story is sensationalism. The crime for which Haynes is now serving

alife sentence was one of the most cowardly

murders on record. He was a low-down

on Penobscot Bay, and one day he was arrested for some offence and carried to the lockup. He was not put in a cell at first, but kept in a sort of guard room up stairs awaiting some temporary adjustment of his case, with an officer, Deputy Marshal Robbins, to watch over him. As evening approached and it was evident that he must remain over until next day, the Marshal, who was called away to Bangor, cautioned his deputy to lock Haynes in a cell at dark, and the officer replied, "All Those were the last words ever uttered, for, immediately after the departure of the Marshal the deputy, who was stitling in an armchair, dozed away and finally slept. This was Haynes's opportunity to escape. The door was not locked, but the latch could not be raised to open it without making sufficient noise to arouse the officer, who, being almost a giant in strength, could easily overpower the prisoner. Haynes, being certain of a long jull sentence unless he escaped, became desperate, and, seizing a heavy from stove fixture, hit the sleeping officer on the head. Not stopping to see whether he had killed the deputy or not, he field. The officer was found a few hours later lying on his side on the floor, as he tell from the chair, seaked in a pool of his own blood. His skuil had been crushed in and he must have died almost immediately. ever uttered, for, immediately after

in a pool of his own blood. His skull had been crushed in, and he must have died almost immediately.

Soon all Rockland was scarching for the assassin, for Robbins was one of the most popular men in the town. Days passed and no success awarded the searchers. One morning, just a week after the tragedy, a fisherman at Lonesome Cove, on Long Island, neroes the bay, saw a strange man down on the beach cooking some fish and coffee over a fire, while near by was his boat. The fisherman had heard of the murder in Rockland, and collecting his neighbors, informed them that he thought the stranger might be the fugitive. Accordingly the party armed themselves with rifles, and going to the beach called upon the stranger to throw up his hands. When asked whether he was Sam Haynes he denied it, and he might even then have escaped, being a stranger, had there not been found upon him a small diary containing his name. He was taken to Rockland, where, after narrowly escaping lynching, he was tried and condemned to prison for life. There he is and there he will stay. He is a bad man, but it is not likely that he killed Mr. Elliott.

THE OLDEST DRY GOODS MERCHANT. Jacob L. Seixas Driven at Last by Hard Fate to Compromise with Creditors.

goods at 311 Church street, has become embarrassed. When he made known his troubles to his creditors, who are about fourteen in number, they expressed the warmest sympathy for him. and at once gave him a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, payable in four and six months, and it is understood that he will go out of business. His liabilities are about \$45,000, and assets \$30,000. Mr. Seixas is the oldest dry goods merchant in the city. being nearly 80 years of age, and having been continuously in business for over half a century. He started the business in 1837 in Beacontinuously in business for over half a century. He started the business in 1837 in Beaver street. Through all the panies he had the reputation of meeting all his engagements. Years ago his trade was almost exclusively Southern, and it was said he lost \$250,000 by the war, but he managed to pay all his obligations in full, although he sacrificed a fortune in doing so. Even after these heavy losses he was said to be worth \$150,000. He was very proud of having always naid in full when others had to succumb. A creditor said yasterday that they gave him a settlement with pleasure, as his long and honorable career entitled him to it, and they felt exceedingly sorry for the old gentleman.

Samuel A. Cohen and George Levyson (S. A. Cohen & Levyson), wholesaledcalers in hops clothing at 699 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday, giving preferences for \$4,950 on notes. The liabilities are about \$40,000 and the assets about \$30,000.

Theodore and Frederick A. Haight (Theodore Haight & Co.), stock and petroleum brokers at 47 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to George W. Cooper, giving a preference for \$500. Theodore Haight was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, and is a son-inlaw of J. Wesley Harper.

HUNTING FOR TASCOTT.

The Search will be Kept Up for Ten Years, if Necessary, to Catch Him.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- A. J. Stone, speaking of the \$20,000 reward effered by Mrs. Henrietta Snell for the arrest of William E. Tascott, the supposed murderer of her husband, Amos J. Snell, said the only object was to clear up the mystery, if possible. No specially new clues have been discovered. The \$10,000 reward which was formerly offered, having failed to which was formerly offered, having failed to bear fruit, and having been withdrawn by limitation, it was decided to let the search for the fugitive remain passive for a while, in the hope that the starting developments which were promised by J. it Tascott, the father of the young man, would be forthcoming.

"We now propose," continued Mr. Stene, "to keep the subject before the public for ten years to come, if necessary, to clear up the mystery. We are having circulars printed offering \$20,000 reward which will contain a description of young Tascott and all the particulars concerning his flight known to the police. These we intend to send to all parts of the civilized world in the hope that if Tascott is alive he will be captured."

in the hope that if Tascott is alive he will be captured."

A member of J. B. Tascott's family said yesterday that the father of the supposed murderer had suffered much over the suspicions against his son, but that he knew no more concerning the young man's whereabouts of late than any stranger. The father has long since withdrawn from active business, and is very much pained and grieved at every reference to the affair.

Auction in the Temple of Diss Debur. The private residence of Luther R. Marsh, the aged victim of Madame Diss Debar, was gutted yesterday by an auctioneer and a horde of curious women. The house is at 166 Madi-son avenue, and was known as the "Temple of son avenue, and was known as the "Temple of Truth." a name chosen for it by the Diss Debar, Mr. Marsh will live out of town in the future. There were no spook pictures in the house. A number of paintings by modern artists brought all the way from \$21 to \$50. The furniture was rich and appeared to be little the worse for wear. A plane sold for \$150. Two marble figures by A. Fontana sold for \$110. Nearly everything disposed of brought ridiculously low prices, and the bidding, except in one or two cases, was slow and spiritiess. Everything in the house, even to the gas brackets on the wall, was sold.

Inspector Williams Tells a Story. Somebody passed off one of the official Democratic campaign buttons upon Inspector Williams as a Republican emblem yesterday afternoon, and he were it with great pride until he found out what it was. Then he clucked til he found out what it was. Then he blucked it off his coat in a hurry and told a story. Ho said that he went up to Cos Cob, Conn., a few days ago, to see his little 11-year-old sen, Alexander S., Jr. The first thing that the boy said when he saw his father was: "The Democrats are awfully mean up here, papa."

"Why?" asked the Inspector.

"Because they wouldn't spend money to buy a new banner." said Aleck Jr. "They just took the banner they had in 1884 and painted whiskers on Hendricks. Don't you think that was mean?"

He Stopped too Quickly.

Thomas Davis, driver of a Second avenucar, was held by Justice Patterson in the Yorkville Court yesterday for examination on charge of injuring Charles Biober of 2,187 Sec-ond avenue. Biober rode up town on Davis's car on Monday night antifeli off at Fifty-first street and was badly bruised. It is claimed that he was thrown off by the driver's putting on the brake too suddenly.

Hala Let Go and Rearrested. Charles Hahn, who has been in the Tombs since Sept. 5. charged with abduction by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was brought before Recorder Smyth in the General Bessions yesterday and discharged because the Grand Jury falled to bring in an indictment against him. On leaving the court foom Hain was rearrested on a similar charge by one of the officers of the society. He says it is a persecution.

IT WAS THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

JUSTICE THOMAS E. MURRAY LAYS ALL HIS MARRIED WOES TO HER. the Tonk Charge when the Baby Came, and

he Could Not Get Rid of her Until he Threatened to Call the Police to his Aid. Mrs. Catherine V. Murray's motion for alimony and counsel fee to assist her to prosecute her action for a separation from her husband, Civil Justice Thomas E. Murray, was submitted yesterday to Judge Barrett. Christopher Fine appeared for the motion which was opposed by A. H. Hummel. Mrs. Murray accuses her husband of brutal treatment. Justice Murray, who is only 28 years old, says that his mother-in-law is the cause of all his marital troubles. He says that his salary of \$6,000 is the only income he has and that he has no property. He married the plaintiff, who was a Miss Houghtalin, on the sta of June, 1887, having known her since girikood. In opposing her motion for alimony and counsel fee he says: I married her because I loved her. Our marriage was a love match, pure and simple."

They went on a bridal trip to Boston, and on

their return went to live at his parents' house, 451 West Forty-seventh street, They lived there rent free after his father, Police Justice Honry Murray, moved to another house. The young Justice declares that he was devoted to his wife, and bestowed upon her every comfort that lay in his power. They went to the theatre and to parties and receptions, and he supposed that his love was reciprocated by his wife. He learned that his mother-in-law had had provisions sent slyly from his house to her's, and had also ordered articles at stores where he had credit, and even borrowed

money there in his hame. Out of love and affection for his wife he submitted to this.

On June 3 last a daughter was born. Then his mothor-in-law took charge of the household without his consent, and banished him to the upper rooms. He endured with patience her authoratic conduct out of pure regard for his wife. When the question of the child's baptism came up there was a dispute about the name it should have. He wanted it called after his wife, but she insisted that the child should be named after her mother. His mother-in-law, the Justice says, constantly annoyed and irritated him, and spoke ill of him to his wife. When he could bear it no longer he woots her a letter, telling her that her presence in the house was objectionable. He had been told that when his mother-in-law received the letter she made a sensational attemnt at swiede. The baby was lugitized on June 24 last, and named Della Murray. Soon after this he was told to go up stairs as "they were killing each other." When he got there everything was in confusion. His mother-in-law abused him and accused him of having called the baby. Bridget." He left the room to avoid trouble. She continued to domineer over the household and took possession of the Judge's bedroom for weeks. She at last left the house because he threatened to have a boliceman put her out. She continued to wisit the house, however, and made his life miserable until last month when he went to a hotel to board.

Justice Murray characterizes his wife's charges as absolutely faise. He says that he is a centieman, and never struck a woman in his life, and could not do such a thing, and never made use of the indecent language articulated to a hotel to board.

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Justice Murray's side of the story is supported by affidavits of Bridget Ryan, a nurse;
Mary McLaughlin and Nellie Mitchell, servants, and Dr. Messenger, who attended Mrs.
Murray. Mrs. Riyan swears that she heard
Mrs. Clark (Mrs. Murray's mother) call the
Judge 'a hatchet-faced thing, and tell her
daughter: 'I taught you, Katle, to Jove him,
but I'll make you hate him, the hatchet-faced
cripple.' The Judge's mother-in-law, the
nurse says, was in the habit of helping hersel
to whiskey. After the christening when Mrs.
Murray was told by her mother that the baby
had been named Bridget, she jumped out of
bed and declared she would kill her husband.
Miss McLaughlin deposes that after the
baptism Mrs. Clark told her daughter that the
"defendant was a rascal and a little cripple,
and that she could curse the day she gave he
to him."

Ludge Barratt reserved his decision, but gave
lote. Judge Barrett reserved his decision, but gave

the wife's counsel permission to put in answer ing affidavits if necessary. Veterinary Surgeons in Session The Veterinary Medical Association of the United States, in session at the Rossmore Hotel yesterday, elected these officers: President, Prof. Rust Shippen Hindekoper, Phila delphia; Vice-President, W. B. E. Miller, Camden. N. J.; Secretary, W. H. Hockins, Philadel den. N. J.; Secretary. W. H. Hockins, Philadelphia, and Treasurer, James L. Robertson, M. D. V. S., New York.

At the afternoon session a resolution was passed declaring that bovine tuberculosis could be transmitted to human beings by ingestion of the meat and milk of animals so affected. The resolution was submitted by Dr. L. MacLean of the New York College of Veternary Surgery, and upon his motion a committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to call the attention of the Physicians and Surgeons' Congress, now in session there, to this aliarming condition.

There is trouble in the "Sons and Daughters' Pilgrim Travellers' Society," a negro benevolent organization of Brooklyn. A leading member of the society told Police Superintendent Campbell yesterday that Sister Rebecca Matthews, the treasurer of the society, had disappeared, leaving an empty treasury behind her, and that to add to the misfortune of the organization. Mr. John Jones, the chair-man of the banking committee, had also taken to flight. Sister Rebecca and Mr. Jones are each married, and each has a family. Super-intendent Campbell was pleased to learn that the amount involved is only \$30.

Killed by a Bull.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 18.—Robert Somerville, a young New Yorker, was visiting at the ranch of Mr. Johnson. a stockman, south of here, and went out into a corral on Sunday, where some fine cattle were kept. A young bull attacked him, and before aid reached him bull attacked him, and before aid reached him he was gored to death. The cattle, about fifty in number, afterward became unmanageable, and before the body could be taken from the corrai they commenced lighting, and strewed the remains of the young man over the field. Two persons who attempted to rescue him were seriously, if not fatally, injured.

The Plana Motel Sold.

The Plaza Hotel property on Fifth avenue at Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, was sold at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday at the instance of the New York Life Insurance Company in a judgment obtained against the owners. John D. Phyle and others. The bidding was slow. Edward Martin of the New York Life Insurance Company started the sale with a bid of \$600,000. In five offers the price ran up to \$925,000, and the property was knocked down to Mr. Martin.

The Growlers' Grand Ledge

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge of Growlers will be held in Christopher Hall, West Brighton, Staten Island, to-day. The Hon, Truman A. Merriman will preside. A banquet will be served in the evening in Odd Fellows' Hall. THE FORTT. SEPENTH'S COMPLAINE It was fattefied to Pay tts Way, but

The Boston despatch published yesterday n The Sun, which gave a statement purporting to be the opinions of Major King and Adjt. Kellett of the First Massachusetts Regiment regarding the recent excursion of the Fortyeventh Regiment to Boston, was read by Col. Caylor of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

"That no formal invitation was extended to our regiment." he said. "Is true. It was decided by the Board of Officers of our regiment that we should have an excursion, and Boston was selected as the objective point. It was intended at first to make the trip in June, but, for good reasons impressed upon me by Col. Wellington of the First Massachusetts and Adit. Gen. Daiton, it was decided to postpone the trip until September. The Forty-seventh went to Roston on its own responsibility and paid its way. Col. Weilington and Adit. Gen. Palton, when I visited them in early spring, and when they determined me to rostpone the trip, said Boston was a dull place in June. September was suggested. Col. Weilington saying that the State troops would then have got through with their camp duties, and that there would be nothing to interfere with the Boston militiamen doing all that they could for their brethren from Brooklyn. Adjt. Gen. Dailton at that time said that a provisional battalien would be organized to receive the Forty-seventh if the First Massachusetts could not do so.

"Now, on my second visit to Boston, in reference to the trip, I was accompanied by Gen. Brownnell and Gen. Melcer. Adjt. Gen. Dailton at that time inquired of Gen. Melcer if he would be vith the Forty-seventh. Receiving an affirmative reply, he invited the General and his staff to be his guests. Gen. Melcer can say whether or not he was the recipient of the profiered attentions.

"When a few weeks ago I was notified of the filness of Col. Weilington. I was prepared to give up the trip; and, by the way, have just received intelligence that Col. Weilington died yestorday. Well, at the time of the Colonel's liness Lieut. Col. Matthews wrote a letter to me, in which he said he would be released to carry out whatever arrangements had been made between Col. Weilington and myself. I gave him the information desired.

"As to the recention by the officers of the First Massachusetts, that was not exactly a reception to us, as the occasion was the opening of a Boston regiment's rooms. All the Forty-seventh Regiment has to complain of," concluded Col. Gaylor," is the lack of courtesy shown in not providing us with an escort on our arrival." Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, it was decided to postpone the trip until September. The Forty-seventh

1,000,000 SIUDENTS OF VOLAPUK.

Journals Devoted to the Universal Lan gauge in all Parts of the World.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- One million persons are now studying Volaptik. Journals devoted to the propagation of the "universal language are printed in all parts of Europe, some in America, and one in Japan, edited by a Hollander. The latest addition to the list is the Van Kuo Tung Hua, published in China by a Van Kuo Tung Hua, published in China by a Chinese. A copy of the first number was received here to-day by Frof. Henry Cohn. It is a journalistic curiosity. It consists of thirty pages, many of which are spectmen pages of a Chinese Volapük lexicon, which is in course of preparation, and which will contain 10,000 words. The editor says that though he is a Chinese he writes English better than the ian guage of his native land, and intends to continue the publication of the Volapük journal in order to improve in the language. The paper prints the Chinese characters and then the translation in Volapük. The object will be to teach Volapük to the Chinese and Chinese to those who understand the universal language.

SHOT WHILE SITTING BY HIS WIFE. An Officer Fatally Wounds a Horse Thief

NORDEN, Neb., Sept. 18.-Stephen Leetch, desperado well known throughout this part of the country, was fatally shot by Deputy Sheriff Roby on Sunday while resisting arrest. Roby had a warrant charging Leetch with stealing horses. He took T. G. Everett with him to nesist in making the capture, as Leetch always went well armed. He was found driving along went well armed. He was found driving along the road in a wagen with his wife. Roby read the warrant, and asked him to lay down his revolver. He refused to do so, and, drawing it, was about to shoot, when Roby fired three times. Leetch dropped back in his wagen, and Roby started for the Coroner. As he did so, Leetch struggled to a sitting position and fired at him soveral times, but it was growing dark, his arm was unsteady, and none of the shots took effect. When Roby returned with the Coroner, Leetch was out of sight. It was subsequently learned that his wife drove the team to the house of a farmer named Calvin, where he died resterday, He has a large number of Iriends and relatives who have regulations as shooters, and further trouble is feared.

Keely's Motor Will Operate for \$100,000 PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Keely motor case came up again this afternoon in Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, before Judges Finletter and Reed, on a rule to show cause why an attachment for contempt of court should not be issued against Keely for his failure to obey the order of the Court which instructed him to put his machine in order and show it to a number of experts whom the Court had appointed. His counsel contended that Mr. Keely had not obeyed because of a lack of money. The Judge said that this was not a sufficient answer. Counsel then stated that it would cost about \$100,000 to put the motor in such a condition that it would operate. Judge Finletter said that it was not necessary for the machine to operate, and that the experts were not to give their opinions of what was done, but to report simply what they saw, and if they could not so report, and the Court found the Commission of experts uscless, it would appoint a single individual. He suggested that the experts should hold another meeting, when they should report according to the instruction of the Court. The sealed package which Mr. Keely placed in the hands of the experts the Court took possession of. counsel contended that Mr. Keely had not

Actress Louise Paullin's Secret Marriage PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Actress Louise E. Paullin to-day gave testimony in the trial of Charles Fais stage manager of the Carleton opera company, whom she charges with havng stolen \$1,500 from her while she was in a faint in the dressing room of the Chestnut Street Theatre in May, 1836. Her story on the Street Theatre in May, 1836. Her story on the witness stand did not differ materially from the statement presented by her counsel in opening the trial vesterday. On cross-examination Miss Pauliin stated that she has lived for cight years in New York. She has been married twice, and has children by the first marriage. On the 2d of September, 1885, she had secretly wedded her coustn. Harry Warner. After a brief examination of Miss Wisdom and Mrs. Alice Vincent, who corroborated Miss Paulin's testimony, the court adjourned until to-morrow. It is said here that the theatrical profession know nothing of Miss Paulin's second marriage until she told of it in court to-day.

An Editor Assaulted by a Sheriff.

WATERBURY, Sept. 18 .- Fred R. Swift, editor and proprietor of the Waterbury Sunday Herald, was assaulted in the office of Mayor Boughton at noon to-day by City Sheriff J. W. Boughton at noon to-day by City Sheriff J. W. McDonaid. The trouble grew out of an article published in the Heraid under the heading. Whiskey King Colley," and purporting to expose the methods of Prosecuting Agent C. A. Colley. The article charged that McDonaid had advised a number of liquor dealers to buy their goods of "Tom" Hayes, because Tom was "the only man in town who could fix things with Colley." The Sheriff took offence at this, and, seeing Swift in the Mayor's office, demanded a retraction. Swift refused, and McDonaid struck him three times. A ring on the Eheriff's finger made an ugly wound under Swift's left eye.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, Sept. 18 .- The bodies of three persons who met their death by the sinking of a pleasure yacht at Hastings by the shiking of a pleasure yacht at makings have been recovered. Their names are Sylvester Manghan, aged 4 years; his aunt. Miss Nettle Voorhees of Cresskill, N. J., and Abram Demarest, All the bodies have been sent to Tenafly, N. J. The body of Mr. Yerrington is the only missing one now.

Salmen and Gold in Alaska.

VICTOBIA, B. C., Sept. 18 .- The total salmor pack in Alaska is 7,000 cases. The winter is setting in at Silver Bow Basin, and mining operations have been suspended. The newsfrom Berner Bay is gratifying. A free gold deposit, fifteen feet in wistin, has recently been developed. Word has been received from Conalesku that it is unlikely any seizure of sealing schooners will be made this year.

Suit to Recover on Insurance Policies. An action was filed in the United State Circuit Court resterday by Nathaniel H. Wolf against the Hartford Life and Annuity Company for \$15,000 for policies to that amount that Wolf beid on the life of W. S. Broken of Brooklyn, who died on Feb. 27, 1888, and who, it was claimed, was indebted to Wolf for the amount of the policies. ONE HUNDRED AND THREE

MRS. RACHEL STILLWAGGON STILL IN GOOD HEALTH.

Nesterday She Made a Birthday Cake for her Children and the Many Friends in Flushing who Called to Congratulate Hen A great many people in Flushing, Long faland, went to the home of Mr. George A. Stillwaggon, in Monroe street in that village, yesterday, to present their compliments to Mr.

gen, for it was her 103d birthday. For one who has lived so long, Mrs. Stillwaggon is in remarkably good health. Not in the past year has a physician been called to see

Stillwaggon's mother, Mrs. Rachel Stillwag-

her, nor has she been alling in any way beyoud a slight cold on one or two occasions. In fact, during the three years that have passed since she was 100 years old the family physician has called but once, and then on a slight indisposition. In addition to good gen-MRS. STILLWAGGON

eral health, the old lady has the use of her faculties to a degree that is as remarkable as hor age. She hears readily; better, indeed, than her gray-haired son George, with whom she lives, and who is now 64 years old. The family takes a local daily paper, and she is as much interested in hearing the current news read as any one.

She is no longer able to see to read, but she can recognize acquaintances when they are several feet away from her. She walks everywhere she pleases about the house, using a cane to steady herself with. She has a great liking for flowers, and is as well able to distin-guish the odors as she ever was. The entire family likes flowers, and the little front yard before the cottage is filled with them. Her sight was very much better, however, three

family likes flowers, and the little front yard before the cottage is filled with them. Her sight was very much better, however, three years ago than it is now, the failure since that time being due to an attack of erysipelas. The disease would have carried off a less vigorous person than she, but she soon recovered, and leit no other evil effect than a dimness of sight. Mrs. Stillwaggen at 103 has a much better appetite than many people of half her years, but during the past year her sense of taste has been failing. While she is still hungry when meal time comes and is able to eat the ordinary food served to other members of the famility, she does not so readily distinguish the different flavors of the different articles of food, nor does she relish the good things on the table as she formerly did, and probably in consequence of this she has been losing flesh during the past year. She was always of good form until she was 102 years old, and at 100 years she looked like a hearty, well-kept matron of perhaps 65. Another evidence of ago is the loss of her hair. For some time she has been obliged to wear a wig.

Her montal inculties have been rather better preserved, if possible, than her health. Not only does she remember event that happened before the beginning of the Nineteenth century, but what is still more remarkable in an elderly person she remembers the names of all the people wno called to congratulate her on the day she was 100 years old, people, too, of whom she had nover heard boiore. She recalls other recent events that were of importance to her with equal ease.

Mrs. Stillwaggon was the daughter of Stephen and Hannah Acker, who lived on a farm at Tarrytown. Westchester county, when she was born. The family remained there until 1796, and then moved down to New York to a house in Stone street, near Broad. She was married on Feb. 14, 1811. Her husband was a carpenter. They lived together in Stone street until 1826, when he died, leaving her with a family of children to care for, the youngest. George, wi

HE STABBED THE POLICEMAN.

But the Latter, Although Faint from Loss of Blood, Captured Him.

Policeman Edward H. Murphy of the Butler street station, Brooklyn, has been on the force only a couple of weeks. Finding Albert Vielbig, aged 33, of 121 Dean street, and Henry May, aged 20, of 276 Bergen street, acting in a disorderly way in Smith street on Monday night, he arrested the former and started with him for the station. He had gone only a short distance when May approached from behind distance when May approached from behind and drawing a knife, made a murderous thrust at his threat. The blade entered the left side of Murphy's neck and cut a deep gash extending to the ear, missing a vital point by less than a half an inch. May again slashed the officer on the face with the knife and then ran, Murphy, although almost blinded by the blood which was pouring down his face, captured him after a short chase and succeeded in taking him to the station, when he (Murphy) fell into a chair exhausted by the loss of blood, Vielbig who walked off when May assaulted the policeman, was subsequently arrested. Justice Massey held the prisoners for examination. The surgeon who stitched up the wound in Murphy's neck said the knife went dangerously near the jugular vein.

Confesses to Forging a Sun Reporter's Name Cant. McLaughlin of the Old Slip station was away on his vacation when \$94.85, the week's pay of Edward G. Riggs, a Sun reporter. was obtained from THE SUN's cashier on a forged order. He got home on Saturday and started in with a vim to capture Willard H. Hodgson, who wrote the order and handed it to Hodgson, who wrote the order and handed it to Robert T. Adams, a clerk in the American Surety Company, to be sent by him by the District Messenger boy James Sullivan to Trusting Messenger boy James Sullivan to Trusting of the Company of the Messenger boy James Sullivan to Trusting of the Messenger boy James Sullivan to Trusting of the Messenger boy James Sullivan to Trusting of the Hodgson had been seen in the neighborhood. Nugent learned that Hodgson was working on a canal boat, and arrested him Menday night when he came into the village for supplies.

Hodgson owned up immediately and exenterated Adams from blame. Detective Nugent brought him to the Old blip station, and yesterday afternoon, after pleading guilty, Hodgson was committed to the Tombs in default of \$500 ball.

Declined with No Thanks to Belgium. Collector Magone made short work yesterday of Oscar Falleur, a passenger on the Aurania. The State Department at Washington had been notified by United States Ministon had been notified by United States Minister Lambert Tree at Brussels that Falleur had been pardoned from a twenty years' sentence in the Lowain prison, sixteen months of which he served, on condition that he would emigrate. Falleur is a glassblower, and was mixed up in the riots at Charlerol in 1886 when the glass factories of Eugene Badaux were burned. Falleur owned up at Castle Garden and Collector Magone ordered him sent back home immediately.

Capt. Twomey Laid Up With Cold.

Capt. Francis J. Twomey, the veteran Chief Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was not at the meeting yesterday. It is the third time he has meeting yesterday. It is the third time he has been absent in over a quarter of a century. The Captain caught cold on Sunday, and was seized with a vomiting visit that hasted thirty hours. He was very much better yesterday, and wanted to come down to the Board meeting, but his doctor wouldn't let him. The Board adjourned in a hurry yesterday, because the clerks, in the Captain's absence, found it impossible to keep track of things.

Capt Twomey may have to stay indoors for two or three days longer. He lives in East 154th street near Courtlandt avenue.

Tearing Up Other Folks' Letters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 .- Thomas W. Connell, . letter carrier, was discovered this morning tearing up and throwing into a vault the letters intrusted to him for delivery. He was dis-charged, and subsequently arrested for his violation of the laws.